Title I A – Improving Basic Program
Considerations for Program Participation

- An eligible elementary district or an eligible high school district may apply separately for Title I-A.

- An elementary district and a high school district governed by a combined school board (i.e., a "school system") may share a Title I-A project if both districts are Title I–A eligible.

- If one of the districts in a system is not eligible for Title I-A, the districts cannot share a Title I-A project and budget, and schools from the ineligible district cannot be served.

- If an elementary district and a high school district governed by a combined school board are both eligible for a Title I-A project and choose to share a project with a single budget, all schools in the system will be part of the Targeting process used to select and fund eligible attendance centers (schools).

- If an elementary district and a high school district governed by a combined school board choose to share a Title I-A project with a single budget, the carryover limitation of 15% on allocations greater than or equal to $50,000 is calculated on the combined original allocations for both the elementary and the high school. If a school system decides to apply separately, the carryover will stay with the prime in the following year's application.

- If the system enrollment is over 1,000 or there is more than one school per grade span, all the ranking requirements must be observed. This means the combined Title I-A allocation (the elementary amount and the high school amount) will be distributed with all schools from both districts in one pool. Therefore, where a high school has in the past automatically received a school level allocation that may not necessarily happen under this new method. One way to ensure there will be funding for at least one school at the high school level would be to target by grade span. However, any schools in the system with 75 percent or greater poverty must be served first, regardless of grade span.

- If the school system is concerned that there may not be a school served at the high school level, the districts may opt for district-wide targeting (which will now happen K-12 in this scenario if a shared project with one budget is chosen). A system can choose other targeting techniques as well, such as using a feeder pattern for poverty data. Details on all of the requirements, options, and techniques for Targeting are provided in instructions on the Title I-A Basic application on E-grants.